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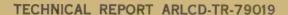
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DERIVATION OF THE KINEMATIC PROPERTIES OF THE PIN PALLET RUNAWAY ESCAPEMENT

C. W. JANOW

F. R. TEPPER

OCTOBER 1979



US ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND LARGE CALIBER WEAPON SYSTEMS LABORATORY DOVER, NEW JERSEY

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The operation of the pin pallet runaway escapement has been characterized in terms of several kinematic properties, i.e., velocity ratio, torque transfer ratio, and efficiency. A computer program has been written which analyzes both the entrance and exit phases of the engagement cycle. The influence of changes in the operating center distance has also been investigated by appropriate computer runs. As a result of this study, an analytic tool for the evaluation of the performance of proposed pin pallet escapement designs or for the modification of existing mechanisms is now available.

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FOREWORD

This report is the first in a series of reports documenting analytical efforts undertaken as part of the Standard S&A Program. Other reports to follow will deal with the plate pallet, the involute gear mesh, and the clock tooth gear mesh, as well as the entire S&A mechanism.

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INTRODUCTION

The pin pallet escapement is commonly employed in fuze safing and arming devices to provide a safe separation distance for arming. This report describes the results of an analytic investigation undertaken to characterize the performance of this type of escapement. The analysis is static in that it is based on the kinematics of the escapement and does not take into consideration the forces acting on the device. However, the analysis provides a useful tool for obtaining information to insure that the escapement will start, and that the motion during engagement of the components will be smooth and continuous.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION OF PIN PALLET ESCAPEMENT

A schematic diagram of a typical pin pallet is presented in figure 1. As shown, this escapement consists of two elements. One of these is the pallet, which has two pins attached to it. These pins alternately make contact with the faces of the second element, the escape wheel. The escape wheel is usually connected by a step-up gear train to the element in the fuze system whose motion must be retarded.

The principle of operation of the pin pallet escapement is as follows: Torque is applied to the component to be retarded by the spin of the projectile for an artillery fuze, or by a spring or shell acceleration for other fuzes. This torque is transmitted through the gear train to the escape wheel. As a result of this, the escape wheel will start to rotate and cause the engaging pallet pin to slide up the face of the escape wheel tooth. After the pin has reached the vertex of the tooth, the pallet and escape wheel will move independently. This will continue until the second pallet pin collides with another escape wheel tooth.

The impact theoretically causes the motion of the escape wheel to be instantaneously halted. In actuality, the motion of the escape wheel is usually only slowed, but it is also possible for the escape wheel to momentarily reverse its direction of motion. Of course, whatever motion is experienced by the escape wheel is transmitted back to the element to be retarded through the gear train. In this manner, the required delay is achieved. The step-up gear train is utilized in order to increase the number of impacts between the pallet and escape wheel thereby increasing the number of times the motion of the escape wheel is interrupted.

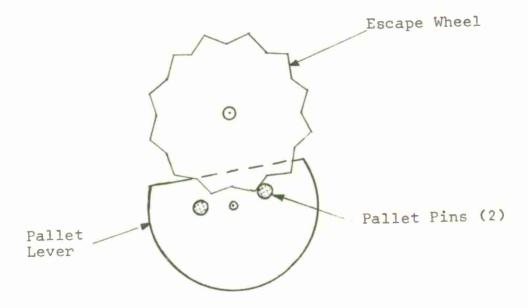


Figure 1. Pin pallet runaway escapement.

ANALYSIS

This section describes the study conducted to characterize the performance of the pin pallet escapement, during the engagement of the pallet and the escape wheel, in terms of its kinematic properties. These include the instantaneous velocity ratio, efficiency and the moment arms of the input and output forces. These parameters furnish the information necessary to determine if an escapement will start and if motion during engagement will be smooth and continuous. Some of the work is excerpted from appendices A, B, and G of reference l and is reproduced here, where necessary, for completeness.

Nomenclature

Figure 2 shows the kinematic relationship of the escape wheel and pallet when they are in contact. In this configuration the upper pallet pin (usually referred to as the entrance pallet pin) is being driven by the escape wheel tooth. The following nomenclature is used throughout the remainder of this report:

- ϕ = Escape wheel angle. Defined by the line from the escape wheel pivot Os to the tip of the contacting tooth, and the line connecting Os to the pallet pivot Op.
- ψ = Pallet angle. Defined by the line from Op to the active pin center and the centerline.
- a = Distance between pivot points Op and Os
- b = Escape wheel outer radius
- c = Pallet pin radius, to center of pallet pin
- r = Pallet pin radius
- α = Escape wheel tooth half angle
- g = Distance from the contact point to the tip of the escape
 wheel tooth.

The identical nomenclature will be used for the lower pallet pin (usually referred to as the exit pallet pin).

Kinematics

Determination of ψ and g

Referring to figure 2, the unit vectors \overline{n}_t and \overline{n}_n are defined along and perpendicular to the contact surface of the escape wheel tooth in the indicated direction and are given by:

$$\overline{n}_{t} = \cos (\varphi - \alpha)\overline{i} + \sin (\varphi - \alpha)\overline{j}$$
 (1)

$$\overline{n}_n = -\sin (\varphi - \alpha)\overline{i} + \cos (\varphi - \alpha)\overline{j}$$
 (2)

The unit vectors \overline{n}_b along the line joining the escape wheel center with the tooth tip, and \overline{n}_c along the line connecting the pallet pivot and the pallet pin center, are given by:

$$\overline{n}_{b} = \cos \varphi \overline{i} + \sin \varphi \overline{j}$$
 (3)

$$\overline{n}_{c} = \cos \psi \, \overline{i} + \sin \psi \, \overline{j} \tag{4}$$

The loop closure equation of this mechanism can be used to determine the pallet angle ψ and the distance g with respect to the tip of the escape wheel as functions of the angle ϕ .

$$0 = b(\cos \varphi \,\overline{\mathbf{i}} + \sin \varphi \,\overline{\mathbf{j}}) + g[\cos(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{\mathbf{i}} + \sin(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{\mathbf{j}}]$$
$$+ r[-\sin(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{\mathbf{i}} + \cos(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{\mathbf{j}}] - c(\cos \psi \,\overline{\mathbf{i}} + \sin \psi \,\overline{\mathbf{j}}) + a\,\overline{\mathbf{i}}$$

Rewriting the above in component form:

b cos
$$\varphi$$
 + g cos $(\varphi - \alpha)$ - r sin $(\varphi - \alpha)$ - c cos ψ + a = 0 (5)

b
$$\sin \varphi + g \sin (\varphi - \alpha) + r \cos (\varphi - \alpha) - c \sin \psi = 0$$
 (6)

The angle ψ is then obtained from:

$$\sin \psi = \frac{\left[b \sin \varphi + g \sin (\varphi - \alpha) + r \cos (\varphi - \alpha)\right]}{c} \tag{7}$$

and

$$\cos \psi = \frac{\left[c^{2} - (b \sin \varphi + g \sin (\varphi - \alpha) + r \cos (\varphi - \alpha))^{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{c}$$
 (8)

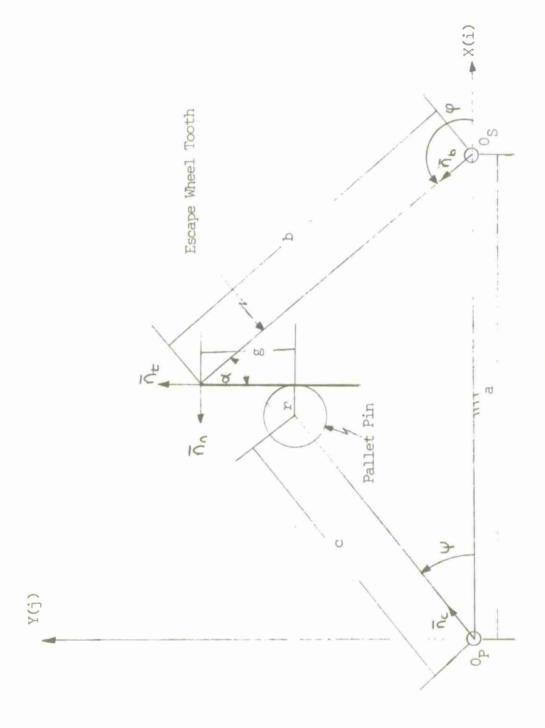


Figure 2. Kinematic relationship coupled motion.

Substituting equation (8) into equation (5) and squaring both sides furnishes

 $[bcos\phi \cdot gcos(\phi - \alpha) - rsin(\phi - \alpha) + a]^2 = c^2 - [bsin\phi \cdot gsin(\phi - \alpha) + rcos(\phi - \alpha)]^2$

Rearranging the above yields:

$$g^2+g[2b\cos\alpha+2a\cos(\varphi-\alpha)]=C^2-b^2-a^2-r^2-2br\sin\alpha-2ba\cos\varphi+2ra\sin(\varphi-\alpha)$$

or

$$g^{2}+2[b\cos\alpha+a\cos(\varphi-\alpha)]g+b^{2}+a^{2}+r^{2}-c^{2}+2br\sin\alpha+2ba\cos\varphi-2ra\sin(\varphi-\alpha)=0$$
 (9)

The solution to (9) is given by:

$$g_{1,2} = \frac{-H \pm \sqrt{H^2 - 4K}}{2} \tag{10}$$

where

$$H = 2[b\cos\alpha + a\cos(\varphi - \alpha)] \tag{11}$$

$$K = b^2 + a^2 + r^2 - c^2 + 2br\sin\alpha + 2ba\cos\varphi - 2ra\sin(\varphi - \alpha)$$
 (12)

The correct value of g must be the one with the smallest absolute value. Thus,

$$|g_1| < |g_2| \qquad g = g_1$$

otherwise, g = g₂

Determination of maximum value of g and corresponding ϕ

At the starting position for either entrance or exit engagement, the pallet pin is located deep in the root between two escape wheel teeth. This location corresponds to the maximum value of g. This value will now be determined with the help of figure 3, which shows the pallet pin at position g = gmax.

From AOST the following relationship is obtained:

where $\delta = 360/N$

N = number of teeth of the escape wheel.

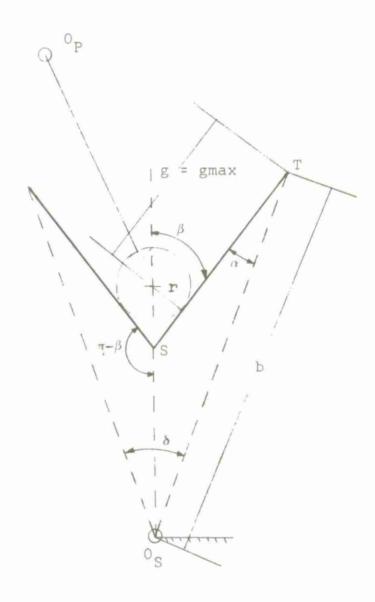


Figure 3. Pallet pin in starting position.

Since $\beta = \alpha + \frac{\delta}{2}$ equation (13) becomes:

$$X_{O_S}ST = \pi - \beta$$
 (14)

The distance \overline{ST} of $\Delta O_{g}ST$ is determined with the help of the sine law:

$$\overline{ST} = \frac{b\sin(\delta/2)}{\sin(\pi-\beta)} \tag{15}$$

Finally, gmax is given by:

$$gmax = -(ST - \frac{r}{tan \beta})$$
 (16)

Note that in order to conform to the \overline{n}_t - \overline{n}_n coordinate system, in which gmax is a negative quantity, a minus sign has been assigned to the above expression.

The angle $\phi_{\mathbb{E}}\phi_{\mathbb{M}}$ which corresponds to the orientation of the escape wheel when gegmax is determined from equation (9). With the help of the trigonometric identities for $\cos(\phi_{\mathbb{M}}-\alpha)$ and $\sin(\phi_{\mathbb{M}}-\alpha)$ and expressing $\sin\phi_{\mathbb{M}}$ and $\cos\phi_{\mathbb{M}}$ in terms of tan $(\phi_{\mathbb{M}}/2)$, equation (9) be arranged as:

$$L\sin\varphi_{M} + M\cos\varphi_{M} + N = 0 \tag{17}$$

where

$$L = 2a \left[gmax \cdot sin\alpha - rcos\alpha \right]$$

$$M = 2a [b+gmax \cdot cos\alpha + rsin\alpha]$$

$$N = g^2 \max + b^2 + a^2 + r^2 - c^2 + 2b (g \max \cdot cos\alpha + r sin\alpha)$$

or

$$\frac{2L \tan (\phi_{M/2})}{1+\tan^2 (\phi_{M/2})} + \frac{M-M \tan^2 (\phi_{M/2})}{1+\tan^2 (\phi_{M/2})} + N = 0$$

or

$$(N-M) \tan^2 (\phi_{M/2}) + 2L \tan (\phi_{M/2}) + M + N = 0$$

therefore;

$$q_{M1,2} = 2 \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{-L \pm \sqrt{L^2 - N^2 + M^2}}{N - M} \right]$$
 (18)

The two solutions correspond to entrance and exit engagement starting positions.

Determination of ϕ for g = 0

The angle ϕ = ϕ , which corresponds to the orientation of the escape wheel when the pallet pin leaves the contacting tooth, may also be obtained from equation (9), by letting g = 0:

$$0 = b^2 + a^2 + r^2 - c^2 + 2br\sin\alpha + 2ba\cos\phi_0 - 2ra\sin(\phi_0 - \alpha)$$
 (19)

With similar trigonometric substitutions as those made above, equation (19) may be written as:

$$L_{o}\sin\varphi_{o} + M_{o}\cos\varphi_{o} + N_{o} = 0$$
 (20)

where:

$$L_o = -2racos\alpha$$

$$M_o = 2a(rsin\alpha+b)$$

$$N_o = b^2 + a^2 + r^2 - c^2 + 2brsin\alpha$$

or

$$\frac{2L_{o}\tan(\phi_{o/2})}{1+\tan^{2}(\phi_{o/2})} + \frac{M_{o}-M_{o}\tan^{2}(\phi_{o/2})}{1+\tan^{2}(\phi_{o/2})} + N_{o} = 0$$

which can be further reduced to:

$$(N_o - M_o) \tan^2 (\phi_{o/2}) + 2L_o \tan (\phi_{o/2}) + M_o + N_o = 0$$
 (21)

the solution of which is

$$\phi_{0_{1,2}} = 2 \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{-L_0 \pm \sqrt{L_0^2 - N_0^2 + M_0^2}}{N_0 - M_0} \right]$$
 (22)

As before the two solutions correspond to the entrance and exit engagement loss of contact positions.

Kinematic Properties

Moment Arms

Having obtained both the starting positions and the last positions of coupled motion of the escapement the various kinematic properties of interest may be determined for any position in either entrance or exit engagement.

Figure 4 shows the pin pallet and escape wheel in coupled motion during entrance engagement. In this phase, both the escape wheel and the pallet are rotating in the same direction. The forces between the escape wheel and the pallet pin are represented by the normal force \overline{P} and the friction force $\overline{\mu P}$ acting in the indicated directions.

The moment arms of the forces about the escape wheel center are represented by \mathbf{A}_1 and \mathbf{B}_1 and are given by:

$$A_1 = b\cos\alpha + g \tag{23}$$

$$B_1 := b \sin \alpha$$
 (24)

The line 00' represents the line of action of the contacting force P when friction is not taken into account. The introduction of the friction force at the point of contact causes the line of action of the resultant force to be along line 00", which makes an angle ξ with line 00'. This angle is given by:

$$\xi = \tan^{-1} \mu$$

The moment arm ${\rm A_W}$ of the resultant force may be determined in the following manner. From triangle $0_{\rm S}00^{\prime\prime}$ it can be seen that

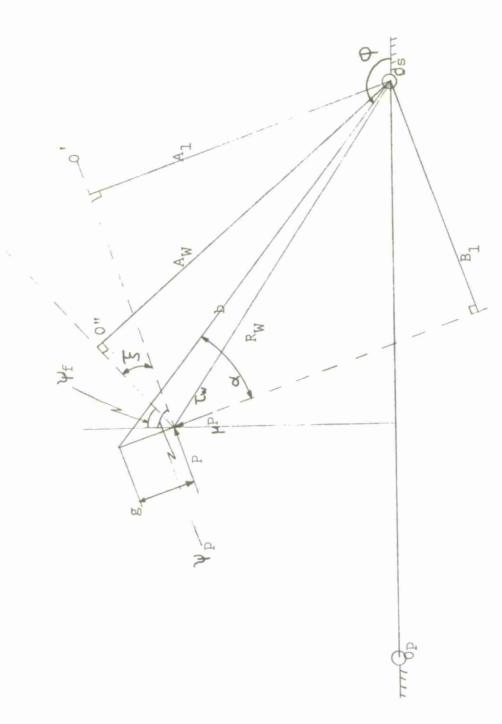


Figure 4. Escape wheel - entrance engagement.

$$R_{w} = \sqrt{A_{1}^{2} + B_{1}^{2}}$$

 $\angle 0'0_{5}0 = Tw = tan^{-1} \frac{B_{1}}{A_{1}}$

With $\pm 0.0^{\circ} 0_{S} 0^{\circ \circ} = \xi$; $\pm 0.0^{\circ} 0_{S} 0$ becomes: $\pm 0.0^{\circ} 0_{S} 0 = TW - \xi$

and

$$A_{W} = R_{W} \cos(\tau W - \xi) \tag{25}$$

In a manner similar to that for gears, the pressure angle may be defined as the angle that the line of action of the contact force makes with a line which is normal to the centerline at the contacting point. From figure 4, it can be seen that the pressure angle $\psi_{\mathbf{f}}$ can be written as:

$$\psi_{\mathbf{f}} = \pi + \alpha - \phi \tag{26}$$

When friction is considered, the pressure angle, corrected for friction is given by:

$$\psi_{f} = \psi_{p} - \xi \tag{27}$$

Before the kinematics of the pallet may be investigated, expressions for the moment arms of the normal and friction forces acting on the pallet pins must be derived. This will be accomplished with the help of figure 5. This figure shows the moment arms D_1 for the normal force, and C_1 for the friction force, acting on the pallet pin.

The following loop equation is used to obtain C_1 and D_1 (see fig. 5):

$$C\overline{n}_{c} - r\overline{n}_{n} - D_{1}\overline{n}_{t} + C_{1}\overline{n}_{n} = 0$$
(28)

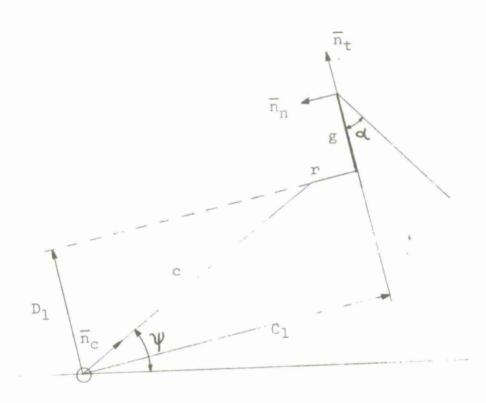


Figure 5. Moment arms about pallet pivot.

Upon substitution of the following

$$\overline{n}_{t} = \cos(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{i} + \sin(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{j}$$

$$\overline{n}_{n} = -\sin(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{i} + \cos(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{j}$$

$$\overline{n}_{c} = \cos\psi\overline{i} + \sin\psi\overline{j}$$

equation (28) becomes:

$$C\cos\psi \overline{i} + C\sin\psi \overline{j} + r\sin(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{i} - r\cos(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{j} - D_{1}\cos(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{i}$$

$$-D_{1}\sin(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{j} + C_{1}\cos(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{j} - C_{1}\sin(\varphi - \alpha)\overline{i} = 0$$

$$(29)$$

or, separating into components:

$$C\cos\psi + r\sin(\varphi - \alpha) - D_1\cos(\varphi - \alpha) - C_1\sin(\varphi - \alpha) = 0$$

$$C\sin\psi - r\cos(\varphi - \alpha) - D_1\sin(\varphi - \alpha) + C_1\cos(\varphi - \alpha) = 0$$

Multiplying the first equation by $\cos(\phi-\alpha)$ and the second equation by $\sin(\phi-\alpha)$, and adding, leads to:

$$C[\cos\psi\cos(\varphi-\alpha) + \sin\psi\sin(\varphi-\alpha)] - D_1 = 0$$

or

$$D_1 = C\cos(\varphi - \alpha - \psi) \tag{30}$$

Similarly, multiplying the first equation by $\sin(\phi - \alpha)$ and the second by $\cos(\phi - \alpha)$ and adding, yields:

$$C[\sin(\varphi-\alpha)\cos\psi-\cos(\varphi-\alpha)\sin\psi] + r-C_1 = 0$$

or

$$C_{1} = r + C\sin(\varphi - \alpha - \psi)$$
 (31)

Figure 6 depicts the pallet pin in entrance engagement with the escape wheel. The contact force P on the pin, and the associated friction force μP , (μ represents the coefficient of friction) act in the directions shown, which are opposite to the directions of the forces applied on the escape wheel tooth.

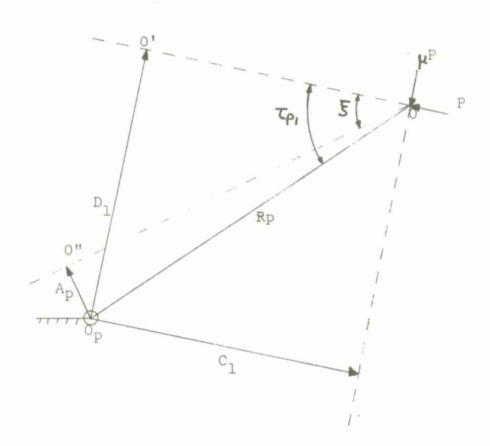


Figure 6. Pallet - entrance engagement.

As before, the introduction of the friction force causes the line of action of the contact force, 00', to be displaced an angle ξ to line 00", where

$$E = \tan^{-1}u$$

Letting

$$40'00_{p} = \tau p_{1}$$

where

$$\tau p_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{D_1}{C_1}$$
 (32)

and

then:

$$\pm 0''00_{\rm p} = \tau p_{\rm i} - \xi$$
 With $R_{\rm p} = \sqrt{C_1^2 + D_1^2}$ (33)

the moment arm for the resultant force is given by:

$$A_{p} = R_{p} \sin(\tau p - \xi) \tag{34}$$

Angular Velocity Ratio

The instantaneous angular velocity ratio, which is obtained by taking the ratio of the (uncorrected) moment arms of the contact force about the escape wheel and pallet pivots, becomes:

$$N = \frac{A_1}{D_1} \tag{35}$$

Torque Transfer Ratio

The ratio of the friction corrected moment arms is defined as the instantaneous torque transfer ratio, which is given by:

$$N_{f} = \frac{A_{w}}{A_{D}} \tag{36}$$

Note that in the absence of friction, this expression is identical to equation (35).

Torque Transmission Efficiency

Finally, the efficiency E of torque transmission may be defined as the ratio of the torque transmitted to the pallet when friction is present to the torque transmitted in the absence of friction, i.e.,

$$E = \frac{A_p}{A_w} / \frac{D_1}{A_1} = \frac{N}{N_f}$$
 (37)

Upon making the appropriate substitutions, the above equation may be written as:

$$E = \frac{1 - \mu \left(\frac{C_1}{D_1}\right)}{1 + \mu \left(\frac{B_1}{A_1}\right)}$$
(38)

The quantity is a measure of the amount of the available torque actually transmitted to the pallet.

A similar analysis to the one described above is performed for positions in exit engagement. In this phase, the direction of rotation of the pallet is opposite to that of the escape wheel.

Figure 7 shows the forces acting on the escape wheel in exit engagement. Proceeding in a manner similar to that used in the analysis of entrance engagement, the following relationships are obtained:

$$Rw = \sqrt{B_1^2 + A_1^2}$$
 (39)

$$\tau w = \tan^{-1} \frac{A_1}{B_1} \tag{40}$$

$$40_{5}00^{1} = TW$$

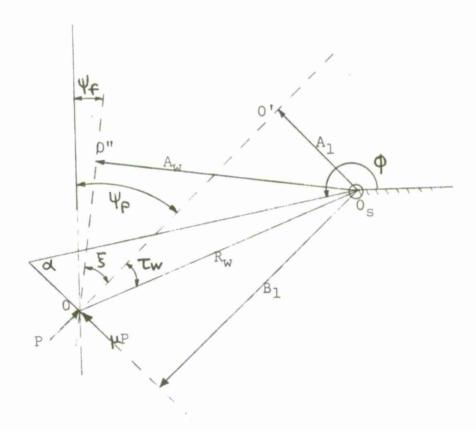


Figure 7. Escape wheel - exit engagement.

therefore;

$$40_{5}00'' = TW + \xi$$
 (41)

and

$$Aw = Rwsin(\tau w + \xi)$$

The pressure angle is given by:

$$\psi_{p} = \pi + \alpha - \phi \tag{42}$$

and the friction corrected pressure angle becomes

$$\psi_{f} = \psi_{p} - \xi \tag{43}$$

In analyzing the pallet in exit engagement, it was discovered that two different modes of contact between the pallet pin and the escape wheel tooth exist. The first, which is illustrated in figure 8, occurs when the line of action of the friction force lies below the pallet pivot. In the second mode, illustrated in figure 9, the line of action of the friction force lies above the pallet pivot. Whether contact will be of the first or second mode depends solely on the geometry of the mechanism and on the operating center distance.

Mode one contact will be analyzed first. Following the same procedure employed in the analysis of the pallet in the entrance phase, the friction corrected moment arm and angle τ_{p2} become (fig. 8):

$$Rp = \sqrt{C_1^2 + D_1^2} \tag{44}$$

$$\tau_{p2} = 180^{\circ} - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{D_1}{C_1} \right) \tag{45}$$

The contact force P exerted on the pin, acts along the line of action OL. When the friction force μP is introduced, the line of action OL is rotated through ξ to a new position 00". Thus:

$$\pm 0^{\circ \circ} 0 \text{pL} = \xi = \tan^{-1} \mu$$

 $\pm L0 \text{p0} = \tau_{\text{p2}} - 90^{\circ}$

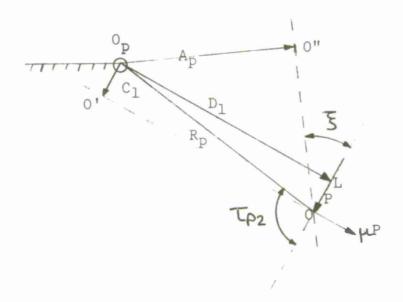


Figure 8. Pallet - exit engagement (mode 1)

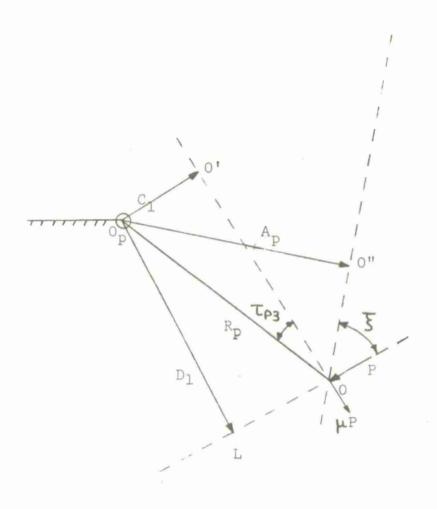


Figure 9. Pallet - exit engagement (mode 2)

With equations (35) - (37) an expression for the efficiency of torque transmission for exit engagement with mode 1 contact may be obtained:

$$E = \frac{1 - \mu \left(\frac{C_1}{D_1}\right)}{1 + \mu \left(\frac{B_1}{A_1}\right)}$$
(47)

Note that this equation is identical to equation (38).

For mode 2 contact the following relationships occur (fig. 9):

$$R_{\rm D} = \sqrt{C_1^2 + D_1^2} \tag{48a}$$

$$\angle 0_p 00' = \tau_{p3} = \tan^{-1} \frac{C_1}{D_1}$$
 (48b)

$$40'00'' = 90^{\circ} - \xi$$
 (48c)

and
$$A_{p} = R_{p} \sin(\tau_{p3} + 90^{\circ} - \xi)$$
or
$$A_{p} = R_{p} \cos(\tau_{p3} - \xi)$$
 (50)

Finally, with equations (35) - (37) the efficiency for mode 2 contact becomes:

$$E = \frac{1 + \mu \left(\frac{C_1}{D_1}\right)}{1 + \mu \left(\frac{B_1}{A_1}\right)}$$
(51)

DESCRIPTION OF COMPUTER PROGRAM

A listing of the FORTRAN computer program developed to perform this analysis is presented in appendix A. The program places the escapement in the starting position for the entrance half cycle (i.e., ϕ corresponds to a g=gmax, refer to eq. (18)) and all kinematic properties are computed for this position. The position of the escape wheel is then indexed by an amount DELPHI (.01 radians), and the kinematic properties are recomputed for this new position. This process is repeated until the entrance half cycle is completed (i.e., corresponds to g=0, refer to eq. (22)). The escapement is then placed in the starting position for the exit phase, and the above operation is repeated for the entire range of exit positions.

The program consists of four basic sections. In the first, the input data is read in. Below is a listing of the input parameters and their definitions. These are read in on a single card, with a format of 6F10.5. All of the input information is available from the engineering drawings of the escapement components.

Parameter	Explanation	
A	Distance between pivots of escape wheel and pallet	
В	Escape wheel radius	
С	Pallet radius to center of pallet pin (equal on top and on bottom)	
R	Pallet pin radius (equal on top and bottom)	
ALPHA	Escape wheel tooth half angle	
DELTA	Angle between escape wheel teeth	

The program will perform calculations for four different values of the coefficient of friction (MU(1), MU(2), MU(3), MU(4)). These are read in on the second, and last, data card, in a format of 4F10.3. This will enable the user to determine the sensitivity of the escapement to friction.

The next section determines the quantities gmax (GMAX), the starting positions $\phi_{M1,2}$ for the entrance half cycle (PHIIEN), and exit half cycle (PHIIEX) and the end position $\phi_{01,2}$ of the entrance half cycle (PHIFEN) and exit half cycle (PHIFEX).

The last two sections compute the values of the kinematic parameters for the entrance and exit half cycles. At the beginning of each section, the program calls subroutine CALCUL. This subroutine determines the value of g and the pallet angle ψ for the position which will be analyzed next. With this information the program is then able to compute the instantaneous velocity ratio (QN), the rate of change of the instantaneous velocity ratio with respect to escape wheel angle (QNPRIM), and the friction corrected moment arms (AW,AP), the friction corrected angle (PSIF) and the efficiency (EFF) for each value of the coefficient of friction at each position of the entrance and exit half cycles. These quantities are printed out in tabular form, as shown in the sample output of appendix B.

SAMPLE CASE-M125A1 BOOSTER PIN PALLET ESCAPEMENT

The pin pallet escapement of the M125Al Booster was analyzed as a sample application of this program. A drawing of this escapement is presented in figure 10. Nominal dimensions for the escapement geometry were used for input, and these are listed below, along with the four values of the coefficient of friction to be used in this study. The program output is given in appendix B, and is discussed below.

Input parameter	Dimension
A	.5182 cm (.204 in.)
В	.4877 cm (.192 in.)
С	.1991 cm (.0 <mark>784</mark> in.)
R	.0362 cm (.01425 in.)
ALPHA	51.0 <mark>00</mark> 0°
DELTA	30.0000°
MU(I)	.1, .2, .3, .4

The position of the escape wheel when coupled motion first begins (corresponding to g=gmax) is given by $\phi_{M1,2}$. For this escapement, these values were found to be

 $\varphi_{M1} = 142.580^{\circ}$

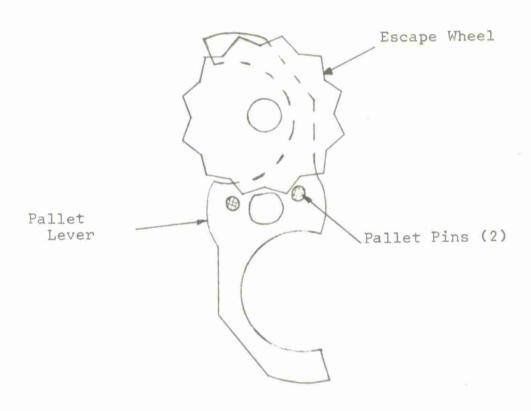


Figure 10, M125A1 booster pin pallet escapement.

for the entrance cycle, and

 $\phi_{M2} = 187.420^{\circ}$

for the exit cycle.

The escape wheel angles $\phi_{01,2}$ corresponding to the position when the pallet pin leaves the escape wheel tooth (i.e., g=0), were computed to be

 $\varphi_{01} = 155.185^{\circ}$

for entrance engagement, and

 $\varphi_{02} = 199.452^{\circ}$

for exit engagement.

Thus, during the entrance half cycle, the escape wheel rotates 12.6° and during the exit half cycle it rotates 12.0°.

Velocity Ratio

Figures 11 and 12 depict the instantaneous angular velocity ratio between the pallet and the escape wheel as a function of the escape wheel position. Note that as this ratio increases the angular velocity of the pallet with respect to the escape wheel decreases. For entrance engagement, this ratio ranged from 1.084 at the beginning of the half cycle to 1.709 at the end. Thus, in entrance, the pallet angular velocity decreases as the pin approaches the escape wheel tip. For exit, this ratio was determined to be .970 at the starting position of the half cycle, and 2.213 at the end of the half cycle. It can be seen that the pallet will have its highest angular velocity with respect to the escape wheel at the beginning of the exit half cycle, but will be slowest at the end of the exit half cycle.

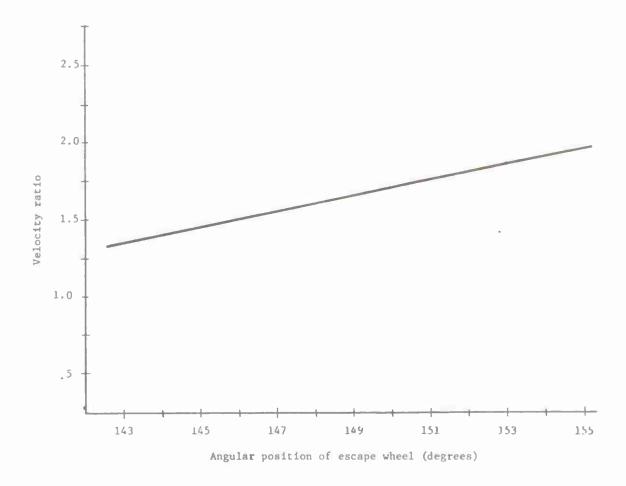


Figure 11. Velocity ratio - entrance engagement.

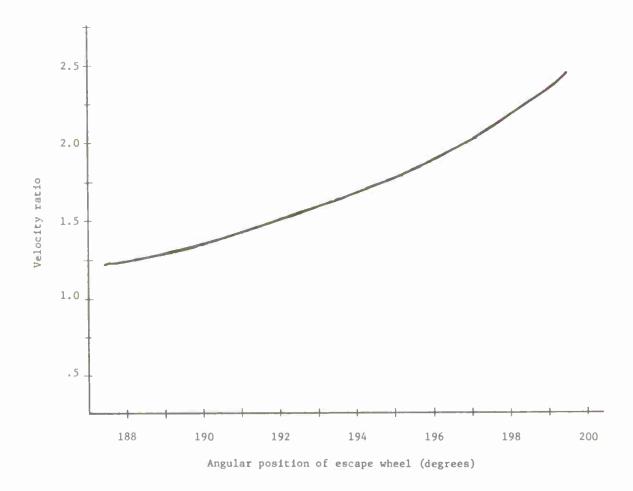


Figure 12. Velocity ratio - exit engagement

Efficiency

The computations showed that the minimum values of the torque transmission efficiency occur at the beginning of the entrance half cycle (see fig. 13). These values were determined to be 76.2%, 59.4%, 46.8%, and 37.0%, for coefficients of friction of .1, .2, .3, and .4 respectively. The peak efficiency for entrance engagement occurred at the end of the half cycle, where the pallet pin contacted the tip of the escape wheel tooth. Values here were computed to be 82.8%, 69.1%, 57.8%, and 48.4% for the above coefficients of friction.

Efficiencies in exit (fig. 14) were found to be higher than those in entrance. At the beginning of this half cycle values attained were 82.0%, 69.3%, 59.8%, and 52.4%. The maximum values of the torque transmission efficiency, which occurred at the intermediate position of the exit half cycle, were 83.1%, 70.3%, 60.5%, and 52.8%, for the four friction coefficients. At the final pallet pin position, the efficiencies decreased to values of 81.9%, 67.5%, 55.6%, and 45.8%.

Moment Arms

Figures 15 and 16 show the variation of the output and input force moment arms, as a function of the angular position of the escape wheel, for entrance engagement. In the absence of friction, values of the output force moment arm (Al) ranged from .185 cm (.073 in.) to .304 cm (.120 in.). Minimum friction corrected output force moment arms (AW) had values of .221 cm (.087 in.), .257 cm (.101 in.), .287 cm (.113 in.), and .312 cm (.123 in.) for coefficients of friction of .1, .2, .3, and .4 respectively. Maximum values were .343 cm (.135 in.), .373 cm (.147 in.), .401 cm (.158 in.), and .424 cm (.167 in.). Variations in the input force moment arms were not as great as those in the output force moment arms. Values for the uncorrected (no friction) input force moment arms (D1) ranged from .170 cm (.067 in.) to .178 cm (.070 in.). Minimum values of the friction corrected input force moment arms were .155 cm (.061 in.), .140 cm (.055 in.), .124 cm (.049 in.), and .107 cm (.042 in.). Maximum values were .165 cm (.065 in.), .152 cm (.060 in.), .137 cm (.054 in.), and .119 cm (.047 in.). In all cases, the minimum values occurred at the start of the entrance half cycle, and the maximum values occurred at the end of the entrance half cycle.

In a similar manner, figure 17 shows the variation of the input force moment arms, as a function of the angular position of the escape wheel, for exit engagement. Upon inspection of the computer output, it will be seen that the values of the output force moment arms for exit engagement are identical to those for entrance engagement.

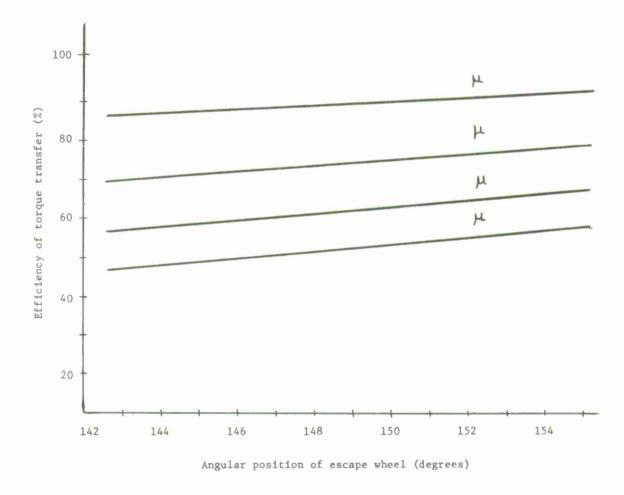


Figure 13. Efficiency - entrance engagement.

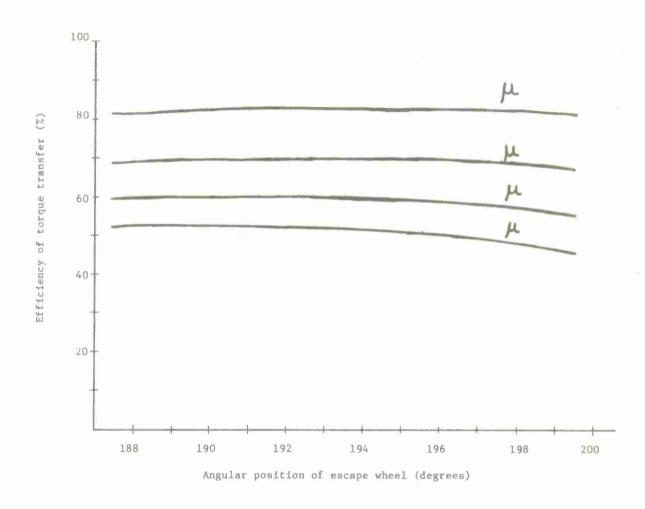


Figure 14. Efficiency - exit engagement.

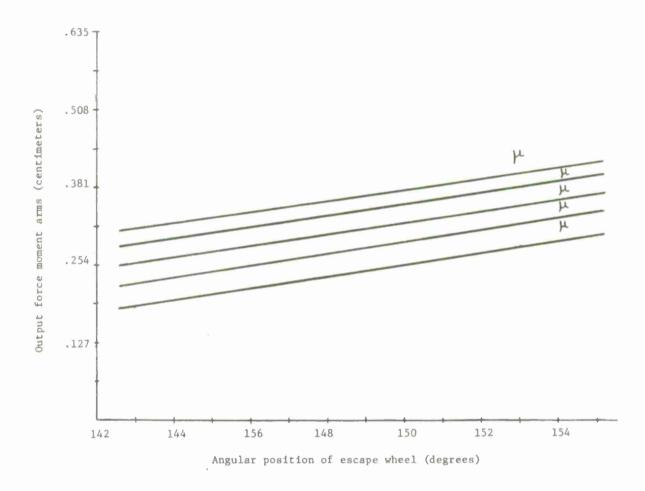


Figure 15. Output force moment arms - entrance engagement.

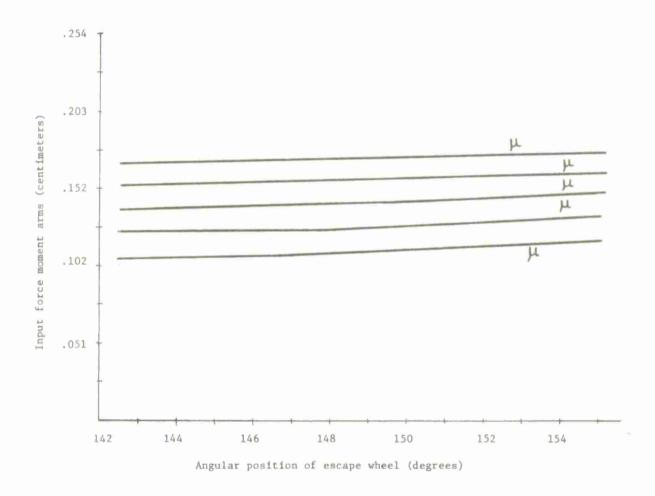


Figure 16. Input force moment arms - entrance engagement.

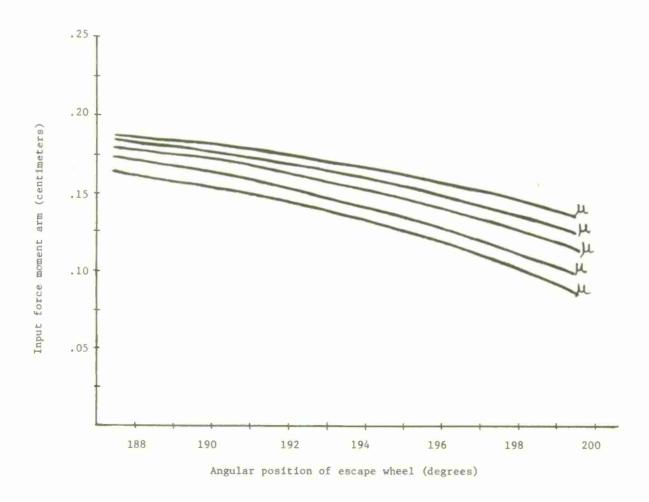


Figure 17. Input force moment arm - exit engagement.

The magnitude of the uncorrected input force moment arm ranged from .191 cm (.075 in.) to .137 cm (.054 in.). Maximum values of the friction corrected input force moment arms were .188 cm (.074 in.), .183 cm (.072 in.), .175 cm (.069 in.), and .168 cm (.066 in.). Minimum values were .127 cm (.050 in.), .114 cm (.045 in.), .102 cm (.040 in.), and .086 cm (.034 in.). For exit engagement, the minimum values occurred at the end of the half cycle, and the maximum values occurred at the start of the half cycle.

EFFECT OF VARIATION IN CENTER DISTANCE

Due to the possibility of two different modes of contact in the exit phase, a study was undertaken to determine the effects of variations in the pivot center distance on the other system parameters. This was accomplished by exercising the computer program using a center distance of A = .582 cm (.229 in.) representing an increase in the nominal value of 12%, and for A = .503 cm (.198 in.) corresponding to a decrease of 3%. Larger percent decreases in the center distance could not be investigated, as interference between the pallet pins and the escape wheel teeth would occur. All other input parameters remained at their nominal values. The computer output for the first case is presented in appendix C and for the latter case in appendix D. Table 1 summarizes the results of this study.

Increased Center Distance

Increasing the center distance resulted in a decrease in angular displacement of the entrance half cycle while increasing the displacement of the exit half cycle. Table 1 shows that entrance engagement for an extended center distance begins at a later position than it does for the nominal configuration, while exit engagement begins at an earlier position. The escape wheel rotates only 9.74° during the entrance half cycle (compared to 12.6° for the nominal center distance), while it rotates 14.9° during the exit half cycle (compared to 12.0°).

The instantaneous angular velocity ratios for the escapement with increased center distance were higher than those of the nominal configuration in the entrance half cycle, but lower than those of the nominal configuration in the exit half cycle. For entrance engagement, the ratio ranged from 1.602, at the beginning of the half cycle, to 2.192 at the end. In exit, the range was .934 to 1.718. This indicates that the pallet would have a lower angular velocity in entrance and a higher angular velocity in exit than in the nominal configuration. Furthermore, although the pallet would still have its highest

Table 1. Effects of variations in center distance*

198)	000	.0	Maximum	1.651	.837 .707 .600	.305(.120) .343(.135) .373(.147) .401(.158)	.185(.073) .173(.068) .160(.063) .145(.057) .132(.052)
Decreased C.D.	141.690°	154.870°	Minimum	1.034	. 611 . 490 . 397	.185(.073) .221(.087) .257(.101) .287(.113) .312(.123)	
Increased C.D. 0,582(0,229) Entrance engagement	147,860°	157.600°	Maximum	2.192	.776 .596 .449	.305(.120) .343(.135) .373(.147) .401(.158) .424(.167)	.140(.055) .122(.048) .102(.040) .081(.032)
Increased C. 0,582(0,229 Entrance engage	147,	157.	Minimum	1.602	.687 .465 .300	.185(.073) .221(.087) .257(.101) .287(.113) .312(.123)	.114(.045) .094(.037) .074(.029) .053(.021) .033(.013)
0.204)	\$80°	.581	Maximum	1.709	.828 .691 .578	.305(.120) .343(.135) .373(.147) .401(.158) .424(.167)	.178(.070) .165(.065) .152(.060) .137(.054)
Nominal C.D. 0.518(0.204)	142.580°	155.185°	Minimum	1.084	.762 .594 .468	.185(.073) .221(.087) .257(.101) .287(.113) .312(.123)	.170(.067) .155(.061) .140(.055) .124(.049) .107(.042)
	coupled	coupled			μ=.1 μ=.2 μ=.3	μ=0.0 μ=.1 μ=.2 μ=.3	n=0.0 n=.1 n=.2 n=.3
	Angle start of coupled motion (9A1)	Angle at end of coupled	(401)	Velocity ratio	Efficiency	Output force moment arms	Input force moment arms

*All dimensions are in centimeters; dimensions in parentheses are in inches.

Table 1. (Continued)

od C.D.		310°	.022	Maximum	2.420	. 5888 . 5888 . 506	.305(.120) .340(.134) .373(.147) .401(.158)	.185(.073) .180(.071) .173(.068) .165(.065)
Decreased C.D 0.503(0.198)	Mode	188.310°	199.770°	Minimum	1.000	.806 .650 .523 .416	.185(.073) .221(.087) .257(.101) .287(.113) .312(.123)	.124(.049) .114(.045) .099(.039) .086(.034)
eased C.D. 82(0.229) engagement	2-Mode 1	182,140°	197.040°	Maximum	1.718	.867 .764 .684	.305(.120) .340(.134) .373(.147) .401(.158)	.198(.078) .203(.080) .206(.081) .206(.081)
Increased C.D 0.582(0.229) Exit engagemen	Mode 2-	182,	197.	Minimum	0.934	.855 .752 .662	.185(.073) .221(.087) .257(.101) .287(.113) .312(.123)	.178(.070) .170(.067) .163(.064) .155(.061)
Nominal C.D.	e 1	187.420°	199.452°	Maximum	2.213	.831 .703 .605	.305(.120) .343(.135) .373(.147) .401(.158)	.191(.075) .188(.074) .183(.072) .175(.069) .168(.066)
Nominal C.D 0.518(0.204	Mode	187.	199.	Minimum	0.970	.820 .693 .598	.185(.073) .221(.087) .257(.101) .287(.113) .312(.123)	.137(.054) .127(.050) .114(.045) .102(.040)
		f coupled	coupled			u=.1 u=.2 u=.3	μ=0.0 μ=.1 μ=.2 μ=.3	u=0.0 u=.1 u=.2 u=.3
	Mode of contact	Angle at start of coupled motion $(4M_2)$	Angle at end of coupled motion (ϕ_{02})		Velocity ratio	Efficiency	Output force moment arms	Input force moment arms

angular velocity at the beginning of the exit half cycle, its lowest angular velocity would now occur at the end of the entrance half cycle.

Efficiencies in the entrance half cycle were much lower than those for the nominal configuration. Although the peak efficiency for entrance still occurred at the end of the half cycle, values were only 77.6%, 59.6%, 44.9%, and 32.6%. Minimum values, which occur at the beginning of the half cycle, were 68.7%, 46.5%, 30.0%, and 17.1%. It may be concluded that based on these reduced values of the efficiency, increasing center distances may result in undesirable torque transmission efficiencies.

The overall efficiencies in exit engagement were much higher than those for the nominal configuration. At the beginning of the half cycle values were 85.5%, 75.2%, 67.5%, and 61.5%. Peak values were 86.7%, 76.4%, 68.4%, and 62.1%, dropping off to 86.2%, 75.2%, 66.2%, and 58.7% at the end of the half cycle. While the effect of the increased center distance was to yield very high values of efficiency in the exit half cycle, this benefit was offset by the extremely low efficiencies encountered during entrance engagement.

Table 1 illustrates that the magnitudes of the output force moment arms did not vary from nominal values for both entrance and exit engagement, for the increased center distance. However, for entrance engagement, the magnitudes of the input force moment arms were much smaller than those of the nominal configuration but larger than those of the nominal configuration for exit engagement.

Finally, referring to the computer output of appendix C, it may be seen that mode 2 contact will occur for approximately one half of the exit phase. This is indicated by the negative values of C_1 (fig. 9).

Decreased Center Distance

The program was exercised using the minimum value of the center distance that does not cause interference .503 cm (.198 in.).

Whereas increasing the center distance decreased the length of entrance engagement, and increased the length of exit engagement, decreasing the center distance had the opposite effect (table 1). The escape wheel would now rotate 13.18° during the entrance half cycle, compared to the 12.6° rotation of the nominal configuration, and would rotate 11.46° during exit, as compared to 12.0° for the nominal configuration.

The effects of decreasing the center distance on the instantaneous angular velocity ratio were also opposite to those produced by an increased center distance. For entrance positions, the velocity ratios were lower than those of the nominal configuration, ranging from 1.034 at the start of the half cycle, to 1.651 at the end of the half cycle. Exit angular velocity ratios were higher than those of the nominal configuration, ranging from 1.000 to 2.420. Similar to the nominal configuration, the velocity of the pallet would be lower in exit, than in entrance, its highest velocity would be reached at the beginning of the exit phase, and the pallet would have its lowest velocity at the end of the exit phase.

Efficiencies in entrance were higher than those for the nominal configuration. Peak efficiencies still occurred at the end of the half cycle, with values of 83.7%, 70.7%, 60.0%, and 51.1%. Minimum values at the start of the entrance phase, were 77.2%, 61.1%, 49.0%, and 39.7%. Efficiencies in exit, however, were less than those for the nominal configuration. Peak values were 82.2%, 68.8%, 58.5%, and 50.6%. Minimum values, at the end of the exit phase were 80.6%, 65.0%, 52.3%, and 41.6%. These values do not represent a significant change in the ability of the escapement as a torque transfer mechanism.

Referring to table 1, it can be seen that, as in the case of increased center distance, the magnitudes of the output force moment arms did not vary from nominal values for both entrance and exit engagements. The magnitudes of the input force moment arms, however, were greater than those of the nominal configuration for entrance, and less than those of the nominal configuration for exit.

Lastly, the computer output of appendix D, shows that, as in the nominal configuration, only mode 1 contact will occur in the exit phase for the decreased center distance.

CONCLUSIONS

An analytic tool has been developed which can be used as a guide in the design of new pin pallet escapements or in the improvement of existing escapements. This can be accomplished by exercising the computer program to make parametic studies of proposed or existing designs instead of recourse to trial and error testing. For example, this work has been used to discover the significant influence the center distance has on the torque transmission efficiency of the pin pallet escapement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the analytic tool which has been developed be applied when designing new or improving existing pin pallet runaway escapements. It is further recommended that this analysis be integrated with other studies to formulate a kinematic simulation of a complete S&A mechanism.

REFERENCE

G. G. Lowen and F. R. Tepper, "Dynamics of the Runaway Escapement," Fuze Development Branch Information Report No. 94, February 1977.

APPENDIX A

COMPUTER PROGRAM

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18 PSIP = PI - PHI(J) • ALPHAR 18 PSIP = PI - PHI(J) • ALPHAR Mod	18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19			
18 PSIP = PI - PHI(J) • ALPHAR 00 11 1 = 1 • 4 15 (CI - LT - 0.0) 60 TO 31 15 (CI - LT - 0.0) 60 TO 31 AP (1) = RP SIN(TAUP - xSI) 60 TO 2 23 AY (1)=RW SIN(TAUP - xSI) AP (1) = RP SIN(TAUP - xS	18 PSIP = PI - PHI		•	
00 II 1 = 1.4 SSI = ATANZHU(II). If CI LT.0.0160 TO 31 AMI[] = RP=51N(TAUP - xSI) AMI[] = RP=51N(TAUP - xSI) 60 TO 23 API(I)=RP=COS(TAUP - xSI) API(I)-RP=COS(TAUP - xSI) API(I	XSI = 1.64 XSI = ATANZIMUT IF (CI_LT_0.01)GO AP(I) = RPSINT AP(I)		d	
Trici.LT.00.0160 TO 31	751 = ATANYMUC 15 (CI - LT + 0 + 0 150 AM (1) = RP = CO 5 (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7			
PF(11.LT=0.0100 10 31	31 AW (1) = RP=51N(AW (1) = RP=51N(AW (1) = RP=51N(AP (1) = RP=51N(TA AP (1) = RP=51N(
AW(1) = RW-COS(TAUW - XS1) 60 TO 23 AW(1)=RW-COS(TAUW - XS1) AP(1)=RP-COS(TAUP - XS1) 23 AW(1)=RP-COS(TAUP - XS1)	31 60 TO 23 AP (1) = RW = COS (10 AP (1) = RP = COS (10 AP (1) = RP = COS (10 AP (1) = RP = COS (10 EFF (10) = COS (10)		The second secon	
GO TO 23 AN (1) = RW = SIN(TAUW + XS1) AN (1) = RW = SIN(TAUW + XS1) 23 PSIF(1) = PSIP - XS1 IF(CI - LT = 0.0) GO TO 32 EFF(1) - J = (1 - WU(1) - CC/DD) / (1 - WU(1) - B1/A1) 32 EFF(1) - J = (1 - WU(1) - CC/DD) / (1 - WU(1) - B1/A1) 11 CONTINUE 11 CONTINUE PSIP O = PSIP (1) / Z PSIP O =	31 AW (L) = RW S IN (TA AP (T) = RP COS (TA AP (T) = RS IP (T) EF (1, J) = (1) 60 TO 11			
31 AW(1)=RW#SIN(TAUW*XSI)	23 PSIF(1) = PSIF PSIF(1) = PSIF 1F(CI-LT.0.0)60 EEF(10.1) = (10.0)			
23 PSIF(I) = PSIF (I) = ASI PSIF (I) = PSI	23 PSIF(1) = PSIP 1F(CI-LT.0.0)60 EEF(10.1) = (1)			
F(CI-LT.0.0)60 TO 32 EEF (1.0.1)	1F(C1-LT-0-0)60 EEF(1-J) = (1-			
EFF(1,J); = (1, - MU[I] • CC/DD]/(1, • MU[I] • BI/A]) 32	1 .			
32 EFF (1,4) = (1,0 MU(1) • CC/nD) / (1,0 MU(1) • B1/A1) 11 CONLINUE PSIPO = PSIP / 2 PSIFI		101/(1, . MU(1)*81/A1)		
11 CONTINUE 11 CONTINUE 11 PS1P0 = PS1P PS1F10 = PS1F PS1F20 = PS1F PS1F30 = PS1F PS1F40 = PS1F PS1F40 = PS1F	FCC 17 11-10			
PSIPO = PSIPO PHICA PHICA PSIPO PSIP	1 CONTINUE	I. * HULLI * BIZALI		
PSIFIU & PSI PSIFIU & PSI PSIFIU & PSI PSIFIU & PSI PSIFIU & PSI PSIFIU & PSI	PSIPO = PSIP			٠
PSIFIO # PSI PSIF20 # PSI PSIF40 # PSI WRITE(6-12)P	PH1 (J) /2			
PS1F20 a P51 PS1F30 a P51 PS1F40 a P51 PF1F40 a P51	* PSIE(1)			
PSIF40 = PSI WRITE(6.12)P	PSIF20 # PSI			
WRITE(6.12)PMID.al.01, AP(2).AP(2).AP(4).AW(1).AW(2).AW(3).	PSIF40 = PSI			
	WRITE(6.12)PMID,A1.0I.AP(1)	. AP (2) . AP (3) . AP (4) . AW (1) . AW (2) . AW (3) .		

13 WRITER614) 14 FORMATIEN 14 15 FORMATIEN 11 15 FORMATIEN 11 16 CONTINUE 510P	150	JF6.2.1X.44(JX.F6.2):JX.4EKIT*(5X.F5.3) J = J · I PHI(J = PHI(J-1) + OELPHI	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	165	GO TO 19 WRITEI6.14) WRITEI6.14 PHI*.12x.effICIENCY*.9x.eVFLOCITY RATIO*.5x.en PRIME* (** DFG**********************************	
1) S TOWARTER 31 4 (2 × FS. 3) 5 × FB. 3 + (2 × FB. 3) 4 × FB. 3) END END		16 J = 1 . JEND 0 = PHI(J)/Z TE(6.15)PHIO.EFF(1. 1).EFF(2.J).EFF(3.5).FFF(4.J).NG(J).QNPRIM(J	
ON S		2X°F5.3).5X«F8.3.8X«F8.3)	
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	1	-4	
	5		

SUBSTITIVE (ALCULA 14.8.5.7.8.4.8.9.1)					1
REAL		- 1			
		Con (BOLOS ALPHAN) . A	1		
(1 = (-+ · SORTHWee2 - 4,*K1)/2, (2 = (-+ · SORTHWee2 - 4,*K1)/2, (2 = (-+ · SORTHWee2 - 4,*K1)/2, (2 = (-+ · SORTHWee2 - 4,*K1)/2, (3 = (-+ · SOR		HOLLI - 2. 040ROCINION	٠		
10		C = C+W • SORT (H002 - A-0x			
		= (-H - SORT (H002 -			
10	:	ABS(61) .LT.			
10		6 = 62			
1 G = 805 IN (PHI) + G*SIN(PHI) - ALPHAR) + R*COS (PHI - ALPHAR) 2 P = 8*SIN(PHI) + G*SIN(PHI) - ALPHAR) + R*COS (PHI - ALPHAR) 1 F (PSI) = 4.T. 0.160 TO 3 6 O TO 4 4 RETURN END END	10	50 10 2			
2 p = 8 SIN(PHII) • G • SIN(PHI - ALPHAR) • R • COS (PHI - ALPHAR) 1 F (PSI = 4, 1.0.) GO TO 3 GO TO 4 4 RETURN END END		1 6 = 61			
16 PS 1 - 17 0.160 TO 3 50 TO 4 PS 1 = 2 • 3 . 14159 - ABS(PS1) END END		P = B SIN(PHI) + G SIN(PHI - ALPHAR)	ı		
50 10 4 A REURN END END END END END END END EN		(P/C)			,
4. RETURN END	ř	0.000.00			
END END		PS1 = 2.03.14159 =			
END	٠	RETURN			
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APPENDIX B

COMPUTER OUTPUT FOR NOMINAL CONFIGURATION

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30.00											
R = .01425 ALPHA = 51.00 DELTA = 30	,300 MU(4) = ,400										
A = .2040A B = .19200 C = .07840	MU(1) = 100 MU(2) = 200 MU(3) =										

5 66
54 71,15 66.0
A1.56 75
127 87.
05 .117 .1 07 .119 .1
.096
270. 670.
061 .055 .062 .055
077 079 .04 081 .04

							-																																						
N PRIME	0	3,029	-	100	3.002	ON	0	CPA					2.854							.0.	2.636	.0	100	m	3.114	N. ell	er i	10.	5	ar i	4.056	2	v.	1.	0	5,429	. R.1	24	Pro	7,315	0	-	.65	10.740	12.046
VELOCITY RATIO	1.084		1.144	1,174	1.204	1.234	1.264	1,294	1.323	1,352	1.381	1.410	1.439	1,467	1.495	1,523	1.550	1,577	1.604	1,631	1.657	1,683	1.709	.970	1.001	1,034	1.06я	1,107	1.140	1,172	1.219	1,261	1.307	1,354	1.405	1.460	1.518	1.589	1.649	1,721	1.801	1.889	O	- 4	2.213
MU(4)	.370	,375	.380	385	.390	395	004.	905	.411	,41.6	.421	456	.431	4636	.441	.447	.452	457	.463	468	.473	679	. 4 A 4	CUI LCI	1,526	1250	.527	. 52A.	.528	8.5.2.B	.527	.526	.525	.523	.520	,518	.514	.510	.506	5.0		31	47	3	.458
IFNCY HUA3)	-0	,473	47	484	684°	464	667.	504	.509	.514	.519	,524	.529	.534	.539	-544	.549	.554	.559	.564	.568	.573	.578	.598	.600	601	.603	* 404	· 604	405	.605	4.05	. 404	.503	. 602	8	.598	40	592	w	.584	Un:	- LO	S	.556
EFF1C MU(F)	.594	599	.604	-60B-	6	51	65	5	63	929.	99	99	679	+554	.658	99	99	571	.675	.679	.683	.687	69	.693	569.	. 697	€.	2002	P-	707	P	P- [.703	.793	ρ-	.702	P-	2700	.692	69	69	6	6.8	5	P=
WU(1)	29	.766	.770	-773	.777	780	.793	784	. 79.0	.793	.796	664	. Ans	,804	. 807	.810	.813	.815	.818	B 2.1	. A23	A 825	. A 2 A	. A 20	. A 22	20 6	. A75	15ª.	. R28	A29	.830	A 30	.931	. 931	1831	, 931	.A31	, A 3 1	. A 10	9	2 1	A Z	. A24	8	-
DHG	2.58	43.	~	- 0	44	S	44	ď	47	47	4.9	4.8	149.455	50	150.601	151.174	5	152,320_	152.993	153.455	24.	75	52	187.420	1 R7.997	d l	149.139	D. A.	190.245	000	191.431	2	192,577	193,150_	193,721	194,296	194.991	9.5		96	07	26	0.0	98	

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APPENDIX C

COMPUTER OUTPUT FOR NOMINAL CONFIGURATION WITH A = .582 CM (.229 IN.)

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MU (4)															
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91							ļ					·	:		
MU (3)															
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HU (2)															l
.100					٠.,										
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MU(1)				-				:	. 1						
M		- 1									1				

		MOCIO	MU(2)	MC(3)	MU (4)	MOCIO	MO(2)	HO(3)	MU (4)		MOM	13	2) MO	(3) MU	(4)	
ľ	*0.	5 .037	NI	.021	-	.087	101.	6113	.123	83,14	3 0	0	0		ENTRANCE	0
	4		.030	, 02P	-	0060	.103	prof.	DJ (rů,	6.8		5	P 1	ENTRANCE	•
1	.04	•	P) 1	NI	property.	:00*	100		71		16.28	0	65.30	res is	N. Y	0
	.04	•	.031	.023	•015	-095	.109		.130		200	7 !	3	0 1	KAN	
	.04	۰	3	C/3	_	860.	Ξ	2	.133	0 . 3	2.1	0.7	-	54.03	2	100-
	.04	•	m	S	glin	.101	1	.126	13	2	14.56	8	3.5	2 1	MAN	-00
ž	*0°		3	N	give	.104	.117	.128	.138	0.7	3,9	4	3.0	27.90	ANG	01
	40.		m	N	-	.106	.119	.131	.141	6.1	3.4	67.82	62.43	m	PANC	07
1	40.	1	m	CV	-	.109	21	134	.143	8.5	2,8	2	60	-	RANC	W: 07
	.05		.034	CV	gin	.112	.125	.136	.146	. *	2.5	6.6	61.2A	56.18	Z	0
	. 05	7	03	CV	-	1115	2	13	4	7 . 4	71.70	6.1	0	55.61	S	07
	.05		. 0	N	000	.118	13	4	15	9	1.1	10	-	55.04	NTRA	0
ľ	0.5		03	CV	.021	.120	2	4	15	5.9	W.	3	0	32	N	0
	50.		0	.029	.022	.123	.136	-147		W	0	4	58.99	53.89	NTRA	0
	200	-	0	0	0	0126	5	5	15	S	9.4	63.81	32	60	ENTRANCE	2105-
	0 0		2 6			120	14	1 0	165	74.55	68.84	63.24	1	52.74	NTRANC	0
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	07		40	00	.091	.087	.101	.113	1210	8	43,15	1.5	,0	0	EXII	
,	07	0	.081	.081	.041	680.	-102	.114	.124	CV.	S	6.9	1.5	56.49	×	N
ľ	07	OF.	00	60	CC	060	.104°	I	.126	47.71	42,00	10	L	16.53	K	
	07		0	0	.080	-092	.105	1117	.127		41,43	35,83	4.0	m	X	
Ī	07	0	.080	.080	-010	\$60°	.107	.119	.129	10	. 38	35,26	29.87	24:77	×	017
	07	•	00	80	.079	560.	.108	-120	.130	66*57	40.28		29.30	24.19	EXIT	0
	07		.080	.079	.078	1600	-110	.122	.132	2.4	7.6	1 - 4	8.7	10	X	014
	07		07	Pos	.077	860.	1	12	.133	ac.	9.1	(La)	8.1	23.05	×	10
ľ	×.07	1	07	P	0	.100	-	12	-135	5	8.5	6.8	7:5	10	X	110:-
	07		07	Pos	.076	.102	7	2	.136	1	0	2.3	7.0	O:	X	600
1	07	1	07	P	-075	.103	-	12	.138	-	7 . 4	anti	9	21.33	XI	007
	07	0	07	Pos	.074	.105	1	.130	-140	W.	80	1.2	5.8	20.76	×	900
	07	į	Pos	Pro	.074	.107	.120	.131	-141	0.		9.0	TL.	20.18	-	+000
•	07		0	.075	.073	-109	.122	.133	.143	41.41	5.7	0	4.7	19.61	×	002
1	0		.076	-	-072	.110	-123	-135	-145	CC:	-	9.5	4.1	0.		001
2	07		P	1	.071	.112	.125	.137	. 146	0 . 2	6.5	8.9	3.5	3	×	.001
	07	9200. 9	Po	5-	.070	.114	.127	-138	.148	40	3.9	8.3	6. 3	00	EXIT	.003
	07		Pos	Poi	040.	.116	.129	.140	.150	9.1	107	7.8	è	17.32	340	.005
Ţ	07		Pi	-	. 068	.118	.131	.142	.152	8.5	2.8	-	1.8	7.	FXIT	-007
	07		.072	Pro	-047	.120	13	14			2.5	6.6	1.2		EXIT	.008
00	-:07		.071	.068	.065	-122	.135	14	5	7.4	0	6.0	20.70	9.	X	.010
	07		Pos	40	.064	124	13	4	157	6.8	17	5.5	0,1			.012
į	07		.069	.066	.063	.126	13	-		CV.	0.5	4	9.5	4.	X	10
	07	071	40	10	.041	-128	4	15	.161	5.6	6.6	4.3			EXIT	.016
ľ	07		.067	6	.040	130	-143	15	16	5.1	9.6	3.8	4		EXIT	-
	- 07	0	0 0	6	0 10	251	145	20	9	U	8.8	2			EXIT	.019
	- 10	067	1	1900	1000	134	-147	158	16	13.96		22.65	N			20
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57	.705	684		.195	1,732		
0.15	1	4	33	N	1.772	00	
0.72	7	S	34	C	1.812	3.938	
1.29	72	m	35	N	un	00	
1.87	72	S	35	N	0	9.	
2.44	73	.52A	.368	S	1.925	10	
3.01	73	S	37	N			
3.58	74	S	38	rv	6.	.32	
4.16	74	S	39	.267	0.	.20	
4.73	75	.559	404	.277	0.	60.	
5.30	75	S	4.1	S	9	0	
5,88	AD.	.574	42	962.	2.112	88	
6.45	76	S	.431		-	- 0	
7.02	1	.589	0440	.316	2.166	.68	
7.60	77	S	4 4	32	.19	.59	
2.14	LCT.	.752	.675	.615	\$66.	.00	
2,71	Mr.	.753	.676	.616	.952	00	
3,28	85	551.	.678	61	116.	0	
3.8	LD:	500	.679	-	066.	00	
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6.15	C V	- 1	.003	VI	1,0,1	7.1	
00.70	0 1	- 1	0000	VI	1.0%	002.2	
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1.00	S.	P- 1	.684	NI	1.140	m.	
8.44	SO.	.763	.684	NI	1.165	4 1	
9.01	ഹ	-	.684	N	1.190		
9.58	S.	. 764	68	-	1.217	2.660	
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0.73	S.	.764	.683	_	1.273		
1.30	vo .	- 1	682	-	1.304		
1 . 88	· Q	- 1	.681	-	1.336		
2.42	vo .	-	.680	-	2		
3.02	86	.762	679	and,	1.404		
3.60	S	-	19	0	1.44.1		
	.866	P- 1	675	. 605	1.48	3.926	
40.14	C.	1	000	0	N.		
5,31	\$.758	67	0	1.566		
5.00	\$.756	.668	.595	-	601.4	
6.46	vO .	.754	. 665	0- 1		9	
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APPENDIX D

COMPUTER OUTPUT FOR NOMINAL CONFIGURATION WITH A = .503 CM (.198 IN.)

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MU(1) = .100 HU(2) = .200 HU(3) = .300 HU(4) = .400	
	a de la companya de l
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10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			MOLT)	MO (V)	MOCS	770	1104	HOLE	10101	HOLE		2	10	2	2		7
10	0.0	70	.065	.059	.053	270	0 0	101	114	.123	88.74	83.03	77.43			ENTRANCE	690
100 1005 1006 1006 1006 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1005 1005 1006 1	1		1	.050	.053	190.	6	105	1116	1210	68.16	64.20	10.65		96.39	ENTRANCE	TH.
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			•	.060	• 0 24	-047	0 1	0	.118	621.	87.59	81.88	16.28	69.07	5	ENTHANCE	6500
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			•	0000	*00.	.00	9 0	.103	021.	051.	86.44	10.10	75.13	K9.74	n 4	FNTRANCE	1048
10	90		1	90	0.54	N TO	9 0		126	36	85.87	80.16	74.56	1.6	0	PANC	04
100 107 1066 1060 1064 1064 1105 1110 11	. O.A.			90	.054	.048	.101	.115	.126	.136	A5.30	79.59	73.99	8.6	S	S.A	
100 101 106	.08	L	1.	90	.054	. 04R	.103	-	.128	134	84.73	9	4	0.5	2	e .	04
099	.00		90.	90	• 0 54	.048	.105	Ξ	gent)	4	4.1	3	2.8	7.4	2	4	.04
095 777 106 006 006 005 005 016 110 122 113 144 124 117 112 112 1112 1112 1112 1112	.09		90%	90	.054	.04A	.108	12	→	3	5	10	2 . 2	9.0	1.1	AMC	0 0
100	. 05		.06	90	.054	8 70 .	.110	12	,000	3	3.0	יי ניי	1 . 7	0 1	2.1	MANC	*0.
104 0.77 0.06 0.01 0.055 0.049 0.18 1.27 1.18 0.18 0.17 0.05 0.049 0.07 0.05 0.049 0.18 0.19 1.18 0.15 0.049 0.17 0.15 0.049 0.18 0.19 0.17 0.15 0.049 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.15 0.049 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18 0.19 0.18			90	90	.055	690.	-112	12	—	7	500		- L	5 4	0.0	ENTRANCE	
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